

# **New Hampshire Volunteer River Assessment Program**

**2002**

## **OYSTER RIVER**

### **Water Quality Report**



June 2003

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
**Volunteer River Assessment Program**  
**2002**  
**OYSTER RIVER**  
**Water Quality Report**

***STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
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Cover Photograph: Beards Creek; Oyster River tributary

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) -Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP) extends sincere thanks to the volunteers in the Oyster River VRAP group during 2002. This report was created solely from the data collected by the volunteers listed below. Their time and dedication is an expression of their genuine concern for local water resources and has significantly contributed to our knowledge of river and stream water quality in New Hampshire.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Purpose of Report

Each year DES prepares and distributes a water quality report for each volunteer group that is based solely on the water quality data collected by the volunteer group during a specific year. The reports summarize and interpret the data, particularly as they relate to New Hampshire surface water quality standards, and serve as a teaching tool and guidance document for future monitoring activities by the individual volunteer groups. The purpose of this report is to present the data collected by the Oyster River volunteers in 2002.

## 1.2. Report Format

Each report includes the following:

- ✓ **Volunteers River Assessment Program (VRAP) Overview:** This section includes a discussion of the history of VRAP, the technical support, training and guidance provided by NHDES, and how data is transmitted to the volunteers and used in surface water quality assessments. Also included is a summary showing the relative level of participation of all volunteers for the year expressed in terms of the number of sampling stations monitored. The chart enables the reader to compare the amount of participation among all volunteer groups supported by VRAP.
- ✓ **Water Quality Parameters Typically Selected for Monitoring:** This section includes a brief discussion of water quality parameters typically sampled by volunteers including why they are important to sample as well as applicable state water quality criteria or levels of concern.
- ✓ **Monitoring Program Description:** A description of the volunteer group's monitoring program is provided in this section including monitoring objectives as well as a table and map showing sample station locations.
- ✓ **Results and Discussion:** Water quality data collected during the year are summarized on a parameter-by-parameter basis using (1) a summary table that includes the number of samples collected, data ranges, the number of samples meeting New Hampshire water quality standards, and the number of samples of adequate assessment quality for each station, (2) a discussion of the data, (3) a list of applicable recommendations, and (4) a river graph showing the range of measured values at each station. Sample results reported as less than the detection limit were assumed equal to one-half the detection limit on the river graphs. This approach simplifies the understanding of the parameter of interest, and specifically helps one to visualize how the river or watershed is functioning from upstream to downstream. In addition, this format allows the reader to better understand potential pollution areas and target those areas for additional sampling or environmental enhancements. Where applicable, the river graph also shows

New Hampshire surface water quality standards or levels of concern for comparison purposes.

- ✓ **Appendix – Data:** The appendix includes a spreadsheet showing the data results and additional information such as the time the sample was taken.

## **2. VOLUNTEER RIVER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

### **2.1. Past, Present, and Future**

In 1998, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) initiated the New Hampshire Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP) as a means of expanding public education of water resources in New Hampshire. VRAP promotes education and awareness of the importance of maintaining water quality in rivers and streams. VRAP was created in the wake of the success of the existing New Hampshire Volunteer Lake Assessment Program (VLAP), which provides educational and stewardship opportunities pertaining to lakes and ponds to New Hampshire's residents.

Today, VRAP continues to serve the public by providing water quality monitoring equipment, technical support, and other educational programs. VRAP supports over a dozen volunteer groups on numerous rivers and watersheds throughout the state. These volunteer groups conduct water quality monitoring on an ongoing basis. The work of the VRAP volunteers increases the amount of river water quality information available to local, state and federal governments, which allows for effective financial resource allocation and watershed planning.

The intent of VRAP is to educate people of all ages and backgrounds about river and stream water quality, the threats to water quality posed by increasing population, development and industrialization, and the ways in which we can all work together to minimize these impacts.

### **2.2. Technical Support**

VRAP lends and maintains water quality monitoring kits to volunteer groups throughout the state. The kits contain electronic meters and supplies for “in-the-field” measurements of water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, specific conductance (conductivity), and turbidity. These are the core parameters typically measured by volunteers. However, other water quality parameters, such as nutrients, metals, and *E. coli*, can also be studied by volunteer groups, although VRAP does not always provide funds to cover laboratory analysis costs. Thus, VRAP encourages volunteer groups to pursue other fundraising activities such as association membership fees, special events, and in-kind services (non-monetary contributions from individuals and organizations), and grant writing.

VRAP typically recommends sampling every other week during the summer, and citizen-monitoring groups are encouraged to organize a long-term sampling program in order to begin to determine trends in river conditions. Each year volunteers arrange a sampling schedule and design in cooperation with the VRAP Coordinator. Project designs are created through a review and discussion of existing water quality information, such as known and perceived problem areas or locations of exceptional water quality. The interests, priorities, and resources of the partnership determine monitoring locations, parameters, and frequency.

Water quality measurements repeated over time create a picture of the fluctuating conditions in rivers and streams and help to determine where improvements, restoration or preservation may benefit the river and the communities it supports. Water quality results are also used to determine if a river is meeting surface water quality standards. Volunteer monitoring results, meeting DES Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) requirements, supplement the efforts of DES to assess the condition of New Hampshire surface waters. The New Hampshire Surface Water Quality Regulations are available through the DES Public Information Center at [www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/Env-Ws1700.pdf](http://www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/Env-Ws1700.pdf) or (603) 271-1975.

## **2.3. Training and Guidance**

Each VRAP volunteer must attend an annual training session to receive a demonstration of monitoring protocols and sampling techniques. Training sessions are an opportunity for volunteers to come together and receive an updated version of monitoring techniques. During the training, volunteers have a chance to practice using the VRAP equipment and may also receive instruction in the collection of samples for laboratory analysis. Training is accomplished in approximately three hours, after which volunteers are certified in the care, calibration, and use of the VRAP equipment.

VRAP groups conduct sampling according to a prearranged monitoring schedule and VRAP protocols. VRAP aims to visit volunteers during scheduled sampling events to verify that volunteers successfully follow the VRAP protocols. If necessary, volunteers are re-trained during the visit, and the group's monitoring coordinator is notified of the result of the verification visit. Volunteer organizations forward water quality results to the VRAP Coordinator for incorporation into an annual report and state water quality assessment activities.

## **2.4. Data Usage**

### **2.4.1. Public Outreach/Water Quality Reports**

All data collected by volunteers are summarized in water quality reports that are prepared and distributed after the conclusion of the sampling period (typically fall or winter). Each individual volunteer group receives copies of the report. The volunteers can use the reports and data as a means of understanding the details of water quality, guiding future sampling efforts, or determining restoration activities.

### **2.4.2. State Surface Water Quality Assessments**

Along with data collected from other water quality programs, specifically the State Ambient River Monitoring Program, applicable volunteer data are used to support periodic DES surface water quality assessments. Assessment results and the methodology used to assess surface waters are published by DES every two years (i.e., Section 305(b) Water Quality Reports) as required by the federal Clean Water Act. The reader is encouraged to log on to the DES web page to review the assessment methodology and list of impaired waters <http://www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/swqa/>.



## 2.5. Volunteer Participation in 2002

Figure 2-1 shows the level of volunteer participation in 2002 expressed in terms of the number of sampling stations monitored by each VRAP group. The chart provides an idea of the overall contribution by VRAP participants to statewide monitoring efforts and also allows monitoring groups to see how they compare to one another.

Chart indicates the number of stations sampled by each VRAP group during 2002

Total stations sampled by all VRAP groups during 2002 = 102

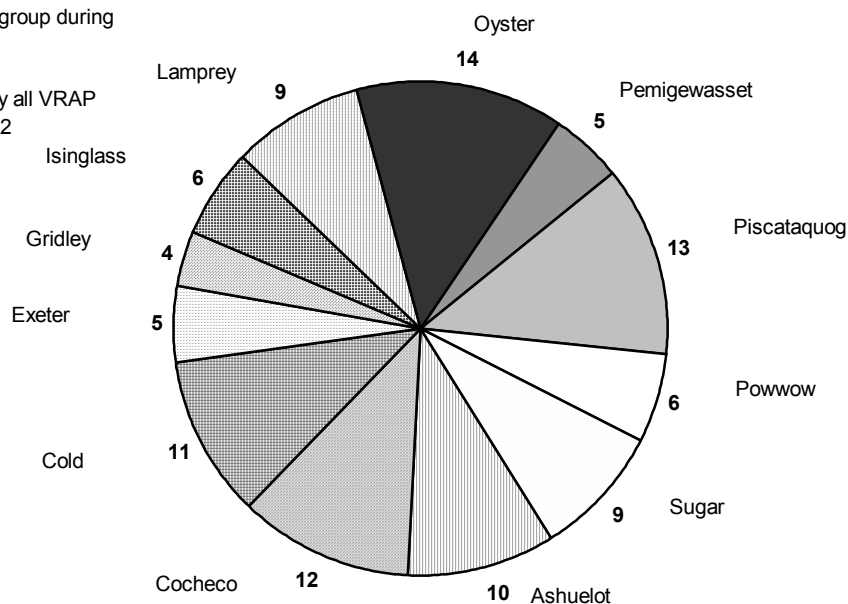


Figure 2-1. Volunteer water quality monitoring participation under DES VRAP during 2002.

### **3. WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS TYPICALLY MEASURED BY VRAP VOLUNTEERS**

#### **3.1. Temperature**

Temperature is one of the most important and commonly observed water quality parameters. Temperature influences the rate of many physical, chemical and biological processes in the aquatic environment. Each aquatic species has a range of temperature and other factors that best support its reproduction and the survival of offspring. Temperature can also impact aquatic life because of its influence on parameters such as ammonia as well as the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water.

Temperature in Class B waters shall be in accordance with RSA 485-A:8, II which states in part “any stream temperature increase associated with the discharge of treated sewage, waste or cooling water, water diversions, or releases shall not be such as to appreciably interfere with the uses assigned to this class.”

#### **3.2. Dissolved Oxygen**

Adequate oxygen dissolved in the water is crucial to the survival and successful reproduction of many aquatic species. Organisms such as fish use gills to transfer oxygen to their blood for vital processes that keep the fish active and healthy. Oxygen is dissolved into the water from the atmosphere, aided by wind and wave action where it tumbles over rocks and uneven stream beds. Aquatic plants and algae produce oxygen in the water, but this contribution is offset by respiration at night as well as by bacteria which utilize oxygen to decompose plants and other organic matter into smaller and smaller particles.

Oxygen concentrations in water are measured using a meter that produces readings for both milligrams per liter (mg/L) and percent (%) saturation of dissolved oxygen (DO). For Class B waters, any single DO reading must be greater than 5 mg/L for the water to meet New Hampshire water quality standards. This means that in every liter of water there must be at least five milligrams of dissolved oxygen available for ecosystem processes.

More than one measurement of oxygen saturation taken in a twenty-four hour period can be averaged to compare to the standards. Class B waters must have a dissolved oxygen content of not less than 75% of saturation, based on a daily average. The concentration of dissolved oxygen is dependent on many factors including temperature and sunlight, and tends to fluctuate throughout the day. Saturation values are averaged because a reading taken in the morning may be low due to respiration, while a measurement that afternoon may show that the percent saturation has recovered to acceptable levels. Water can become saturated with more than 100% dissolved oxygen. It should be noted that other DO requirements in the New Hampshire Surface Water Quality Regulations (Env-Ws 1700) pertain to cold water fish spawning areas, impoundments (dams), and reservoirs.

### **3.3. pH**

pH is a measure of hydrogen ion activity in water. The lower the pH, the more acidic the solution due to higher concentrations of hydrogen ions. A high pH is indicative of an alkaline or basic environment. pH is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0 to 14. NH rivers typically fall within the range of pH values from 6 to 8. Most aquatic species need a pH of between 5 and 9. pH also affects the toxicity of other aquatic compounds such as ammonia and certain metals.

New Hampshire Surface Water Quality Regulations (Env-Ws 1700) state that pH shall be between 6.5 and 8, unless naturally occurring. Readings that fall outside this range may be due to natural conditions such as the influence of wetlands near the sample station or because of the soils and bedrock in the area. Tannic and humic acids released to the water by decaying plants, for example, can create more acidic waters in areas influenced by wetlands. Low pH can also be due to atmospheric deposition of chemicals emitted by sources such as fossil fuel power plants and car emissions. When it rains, the chemicals in the atmosphere can lower the pH of the rain (commonly referred to as “acid rain”), which can, in turn, lower the pH of the river or stream. Acid rain typically has a pH of 3.5 to 5.5.

### **3.4. Specific Conductance**

Specific conductance (informally termed conductivity) is the numerical expression of the ability of water to carry an electric current, and is a measure of the free ion content in the water. Water contains ions (charged particles) which can come from natural sources such as bedrock, or be introduced by human activity. The free ions carry an electrical current. Conductivity can be used to indicate the presence of chloride, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate, sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, and aluminum ions.

There is no numeric standard for conductivity because levels naturally vary a great deal according to the geology of an area. Conductivity readings are useful for screening an area to determine potential pollution sources.

### **3.5. Turbidity**

Turbidity is an indicator of the amount of suspended material in the water, such as clay, silt, algae, suspended sediment, and decaying plant material. A high degree of turbidity can scatter the passage of light through the water, and inhibit light from reaching important areas. Clean waters are generally associated with low turbidity, but there is a high degree of natural variability involved. Rain events often contribute turbidity to surface waters by flushing sediment, organic matter and other materials from the surrounding landscape into surface waters. According to New Hampshire's Surface Water Quality Regulations (Env-Ws 1700), Class B waters shall not exceed naturally occurring conditions by more than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).

### 3.6. Bacteria

Organisms causing infections or disease (pathogens) are often excreted in the fecal material of humans and other warm-blooded animals. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria is not considered pathogenic. *E. coli* is, however, almost universally found in the intestinal tracts of humans and warm blooded animals and is relatively easy and inexpensive to measure. For these reasons *E. coli* is used as an indicator of fecal pollution and the possible presence of pathogenic organisms.

In fresh water, *E. coli* concentrations help determine if the water is safe for recreational uses such as swimming. According New Hampshire's surface water quality standards, Class B waters shall contain not more than either a geometric mean based on at least three samples obtained over a sixty-day period of 126 *E. coli* per one hundred milliliters (CTS/100mL), or greater than 406 *E. coli* CTS/100mL in any one sample.

### 3.7. Total Phosphorus

Phosphorus is a nutrient that is essential to plants and animals, however, in excess amounts it can cause rapid increases in the biological activity in water. This may disrupt the ecological integrity of streams and rivers.

Phosphate is the form of phosphorus that is readily available for use by aquatic plants. Phosphate is usually the limiting nutrient in freshwater streams, which means relatively small amounts of phosphate can have a large impact the biological activity in the water. Excess phosphorus can trigger nuisance algal blooms and aquatic plant growth, which can decrease oxygen levels and the attractiveness of waters for recreational purposes.

Phosphorus can be an indicator of sewage, animal manure, fertilizer, erosion, and other types of contamination. There is no surface water quality standard for phosphorus due to the high degree of natural variability and the difficulty of pinpointing the exact source. However 0.05 mg/L total phosphorus is typically used as a level of concern, which means DES pays particular attention to readings above this level.

### 3.8. Metals

Depending on the metal concentration, its form (dissolved or particulate) and the hardness of the water, trace metals can be toxic to aquatic life. Metals in dissolved form are generally more toxic than metals in the particulate form. The dissolved metal concentration is dependent on the pH of the water, as well as the presence of solids and organic matter that can bind with the metal to render it less toxic. Hardness is primarily a measure of the calcium and magnesium ion concentrations in water, expressed as calcium carbonate. The hardness concentration affects the toxicity of certain metals. Numeric criteria for metals may be found in New Hampshire's Surface Water Quality Regulations (Env-Ws 1700).

## 4. MONITORING PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

In 2001 the Oyster River Watershed Association (ORWA) began an intensive source water volunteer monitoring program on the Oyster River. The Volunteer River Assessment Program has provided field training, equipment, and technical assistance. The ORWA has designed a sampling program to link the monitoring efforts with community planning initiatives to protect water supply resources. Water samples have been collected from sites on the mainstem and tributaries throughout the watershed, particularly those associated with UNH drinking water intakes. The volunteers were not only interested in the core VRAP water quality monitoring parameters, but were also interested in determining the concentrations of dissolved ions, chloride, color, and UV.

During 2002, eight sites along the mainstem of the Oyster River and six along tributaries were monitored from just upstream of the Lee traffic circle to just upstream of the dam in Durham. Sampling stations descriptions are provided in Table 4-1 and locations are shown on the foldout map on the following page.

Table 4-1. Sampling stations and geographic information for the Oyster River, DES VRAP, 2002.

<b>Station ID</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Elevation*</b>
<b>14-Oys</b>	Jennison Driveway	Lee	100
<b>01-Xbb</b>	Wheelwright Pond Outlet	Lee	100
<b>13-Oys</b>	Route 4	Lee	100
<b>11-Oys</b>	Snell Road	Lee	100
<b>01-Dbe</b>	Dube Brook	Madbury	100
<b>10-Oys</b>	Route 155	Lee	100
<b>09-Oys</b>	Gaging Station	Lee	100
<b>08-Oys</b>	Route 155a	Durham	100
<b>01-Csb</b>	Jenkins Road	Lee	100
<b>07-Oys</b>	College Woods	Durham	0
<b>01-Hml</b>	Route 108	Durham	0
<b>05-Oys</b>	Newmarket Road (Route 108)	Durham	0
<b>01-Rsv</b>	Pettee Reservoir Brook @ Sauer	Durham	0
<b>02-Brd</b>	Coe Drive	Durham	0

\*Elevations have been rounded off to 100-foot increments for purposes of calibrating the dissolved oxygen meter.

## 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 5.1. Dissolved Oxygen

#### 5.1.1. Results and Discussion

Between eight and twelve measurements were taken in the field for dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at 14 stations from Lee to Durham (Table 5-1). All measurements met quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) requirements and are usable for New Hampshire's 2004 surface water quality report to the Environmental Protection Agency. The Class A New Hampshire surface water quality standard for DO is a minimum concentration of 6.0 mg/L **and** minimum daily average saturation of 75%. The Class B New Hampshire surface water quality standard for dissolved oxygen includes a minimum concentration of 5.0 mg/L **and** a minimum daily average of 75 % of saturation. In other words, there are criteria for both concentration and saturation that must be met before the river can be assessed as meeting DO standards.

Table 5-1. Dissolved oxygen data summary for the Oyster River, New Hampshire, June-November, 2002, DES VRAP.

Station ID	Class	Samples Collected	Data Range (mg/l)	Acceptable Samples Not Meeting NH Class A/B Standards	Number of Usable Samples for 2004 NH Surface Water Quality Assessment
14-Oys	A	10	3.83 - 12.21	2	10
01-Xbb	A	8	5.5 - 9.11	3	8
13-Oys	A	12	3.33 - 9.75	5	12
11-Oys	A	12	2.57 - 11.6	2	12
01-Dbe	A	12	4.45 - 11.74	2	12
10-Oys	A	10	3.03 - 12.21	4	10
09-Oys	A	12	3.13 - 11.75	5	12
08-Oys	A	10	6.73 - 11.72	0	10
01-Csb	A	12	7.51 - 10.25	0	12
07-Oys	A	9	4.63 - 11.22	3	9
01-Hml	B	10	2.64 - 8.33	6	10
05-Oys	B	12	4.26 - 11.21	2	12
01-Rsv	B	12	7.66 - 11.6	0	12
02-Brd	B	10	1.54 - 10.83	7	10
Total measurements/samples by Oyster group					151

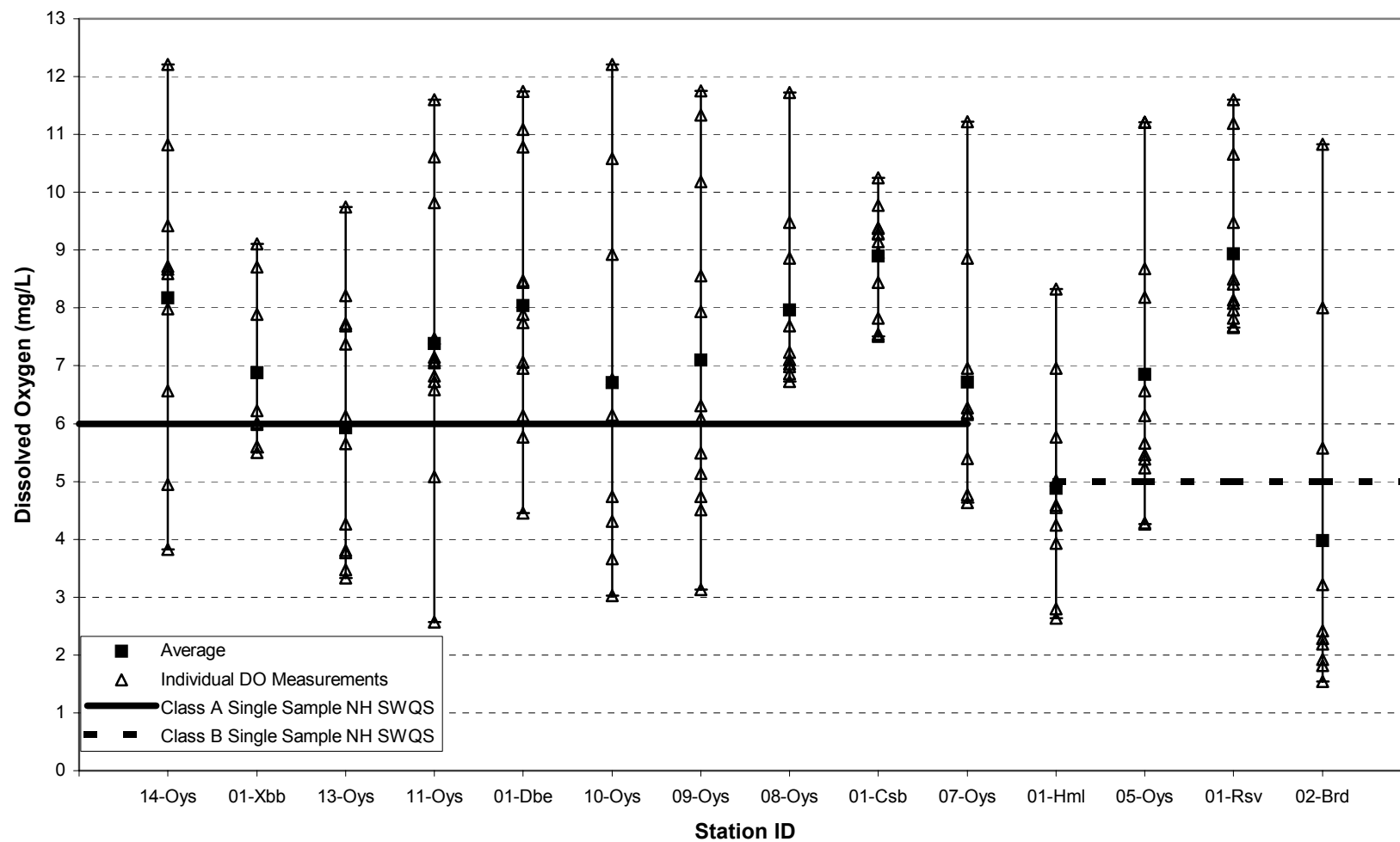
Dissolved oxygen levels were variable and all stations had measurements below water quality standards [Figure 5-1]. The average dissolved oxygen concentration ranged from 3.0 mg/L to 8.9 mg/L. The Oyster River and all its tributaries from their sources to the crest of the Durham Reservoir water supply dam are classified as Class A and thus have a higher dissolved oxygen standard of 6.0 mg/L for any single sample. The stations downstream of 7-Oys are Class B waters with a standard of 5.0 mg/L for any single sample.

The low dissolved concentrations suggest a possible problem at some stations, or may be the result of natural conditions (e.g., the presence of wetlands or stagnant water caused by a beaver dam). An accurate determination of whether the dissolved oxygen standard is met can only be done using multiple measurements of dissolved oxygen saturation collected during the same day.

### **5.1.2. Recommendations**

- Continue sampling at all stations to develop a long-term data set to better understand trends as time goes on.
- If possible, take measurements between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., which is when dissolved oxygen is usually the lowest, and between 12:00 noon and 3:00 p.m. on the same day when dissolved oxygen is usually the highest.
- Use a submersible meter to automatically record dissolved oxygen saturation levels during a period of several days. This could be done by using a Hydrolab® DataSonde 4a multiprobe, which is an instrument that can collect data at specific time intervals (e.g., every 1-hour). The instrument can be put in the stream and left alone for a period of several days. The use of this instrument is dependent upon availability, and requires coordination with DES.

**Figure 5-1 Dissolved Oxygen Statistics for the Oyster River, New Hampshire,  
June 14 - November 25, 2002, NHDES VRAP**





## 5.2. pH

### 5.2.1. Results and Discussion

Between nine and twelve measurements were taken in the field for pH at 14 stations from Lee to Durham (Table 5-2). All measurements met quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) requirements and are usable for New Hampshire's 2004 surface water quality report to the Environmental Protection Agency. New Hampshire Surface Water Quality Standards state that pH of Class A waters *shall be as naturally occurring*. The Class B New Hampshire surface water quality standard is 6.5-8.0, unless naturally occurring.

Table 5-2. pH data summary for the Oyster, New Hampshire, June-November, 2002, DES VRAP.

Station ID	Class	Samples Collected	Data Range (standard units)	Acceptable Samples Not Meeting Class A/B Standards	Number of Usable Samples for 2004 NH Surface Water Quality Assessment
14-Oys	A	11	5.45 - 6.64	0	11
01-Xbb	A	9	6.33 - 7.14	0	9
13-Oys	A	12	5.87 - 6.74	0	12
11-Oys	A	12	6.02 - 6.96	0	12
01-Dbe	A	12	6.48 - 7.25	0	12
10-Oys	A	11	6.51 - 7.02	0	11
09-Oys	A	12	6.34 - 6.91	0	12
08-Oys	A	10	6.53 - 7.27	0	10
01-Csb	A	12	6.16 - 7.06	0	12
07-Oys	A	11	6.53 - 7.11	0	11
01-Hml	B	11	6.27 - 7.1	1	11
05-Oys	B	12	6.15 - 7.1	3	12
01-Rsv	B	12	6.63 - 7.72	0	12
02-Brd	B	11	6.54 - 6.94	0	11
Total measurements/samples by Oyster group					158

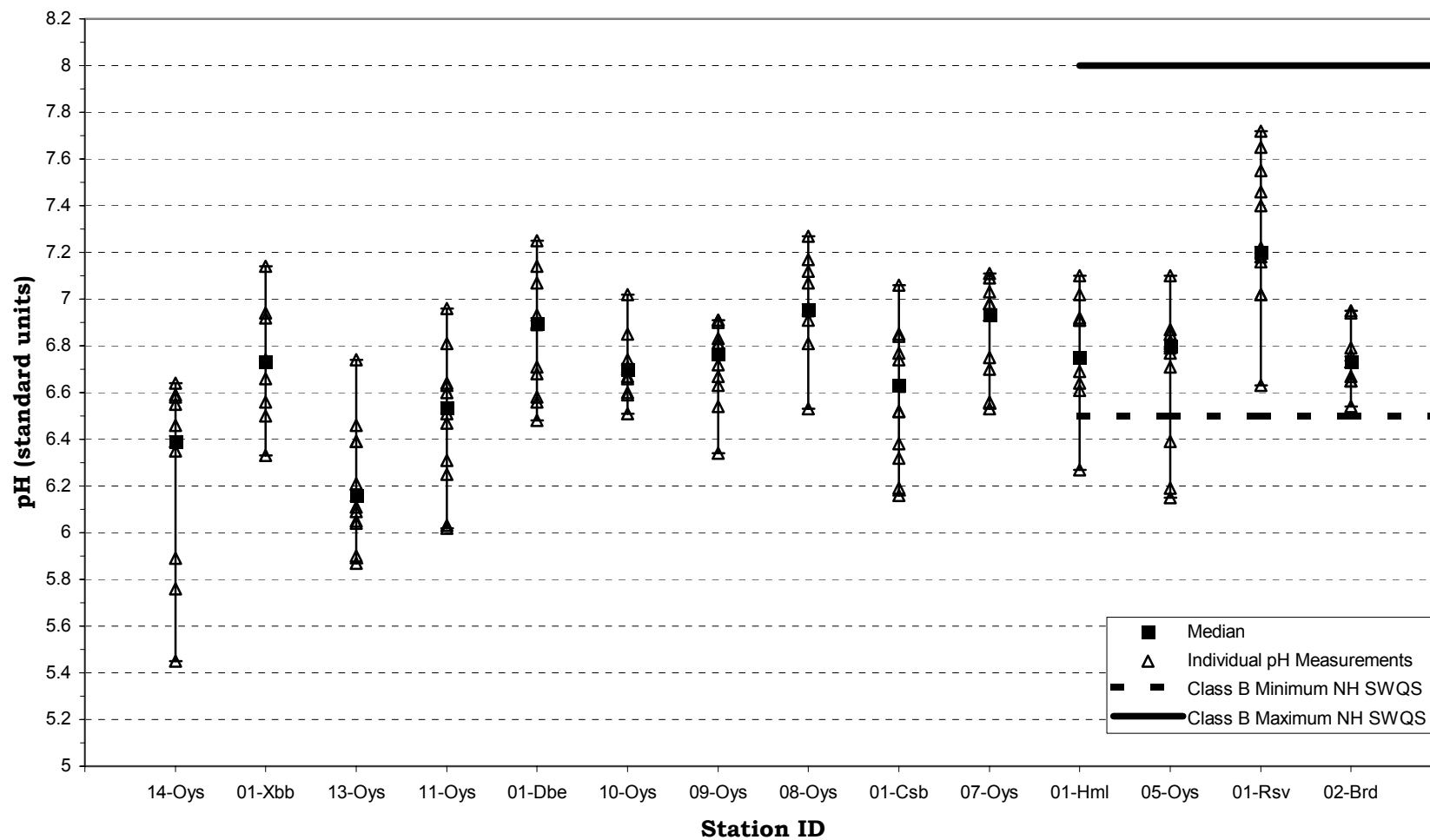
The median pH at the stations monitored ranged from 6.2 to 7.2 (Figure 5-2). Since the standard for Class A water is “as naturally occurring” it is important to collect long-term data at these stations to determine if the 2002 measurements are natural.

Some of the pH measurements for the Class B stations were below the range of the New Hampshire surface water quality standard. As with the Class A stations, these measurements are likely the result of natural conditions such as the soils, geology, or the presence of wetlands in the area. If the sampling location is influenced by natural conditions, low pH measurements are not considered a violation of water quality standards. RSA 485-A:8 states that pH of Class B waters *shall be between 6.5 and 8.0, except when due to natural causes*. It should be noted that rain and snow falling in New Hampshire is relatively acidic, which can also affect pH levels.

### 5.2.2. Recommendations

- Continue sampling at all stations to develop a long-term data set to better understand trends as time goes on.
- Continue sampling for pH in some of the tributaries and wetland areas that are influencing the pH of stations with measurements below state standards. Wetlands can lower the pH of a river naturally by releasing tannic and humic acids from decaying plant material. If the sampling location is influenced by wetlands or other natural conditions, then the low pH measurements are not considered a violation of water quality standards. It is important to note that the New Hampshire water quality standard for pH is fairly conservative, thus pH levels slightly below the standard are not necessarily harmful to aquatic life. In this case, additional information about factors influencing pH levels is needed.

**Figure 5-2 pH Statistics for the Oyster River, New Hampshire,  
June 14 - November 25, 2002, NHDES VRAP**



## 5.3. Turbidity

### 5.3.1. Results and Discussion

Between nine and twelve measurements were taken in the field for turbidity at 14 stations from Lee to Durham (Table 5-3). All measurements met quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) requirements and are usable for New Hampshire's 2004 surface water quality report to the Environmental Protection Agency. New Hampshire Surface Water Quality Standards state that turbidity of Class A waters *shall be as naturally occurring*. The Class B New Hampshire surface water quality standard for turbidity is less than 10 NTU above background.

Table 5-3. Turbidity data summary for the Oyster River, New Hampshire, June-November, 2002, DES VRAP.

Station ID	Class	Samples Collected	Data Range (NTU)	Acceptable Samples Not Meeting Class A/B Standards	Number of Usable Samples for 2004 NH Surface Water Quality Assessment
14-Oys	A	11	0.35 - 5.1	0	11
01-Xbb	A	9	0.5 - 3.9	0	9
13-Oys	A	12	0.75 - 18	0	12
11-Oys	A	12	1.0 - 17	0	12
01-Dbe	A	12	3.5 - 65	0	12
10-Oys	A	11	1.6 - 12	0	11
09-Oys	A	12	1.2 - 19	0	12
08-Oys	A	11	2.5 - 13	0	11
01-Csb	A	12	0.3 - 5.2	0	12
07-Oys	A	11	2.6 - 13	0	11
01-Hml	B	11	2.8 - 16.2	5	11
05-Oys	B	12	3.0 - 8.6	0	12
01-Rsv	B	12	1.1 - 9.2	0	12
02-Brd	B	11	6.8 - 38.4	7	11
Total measurements/samples by Oyster group					159

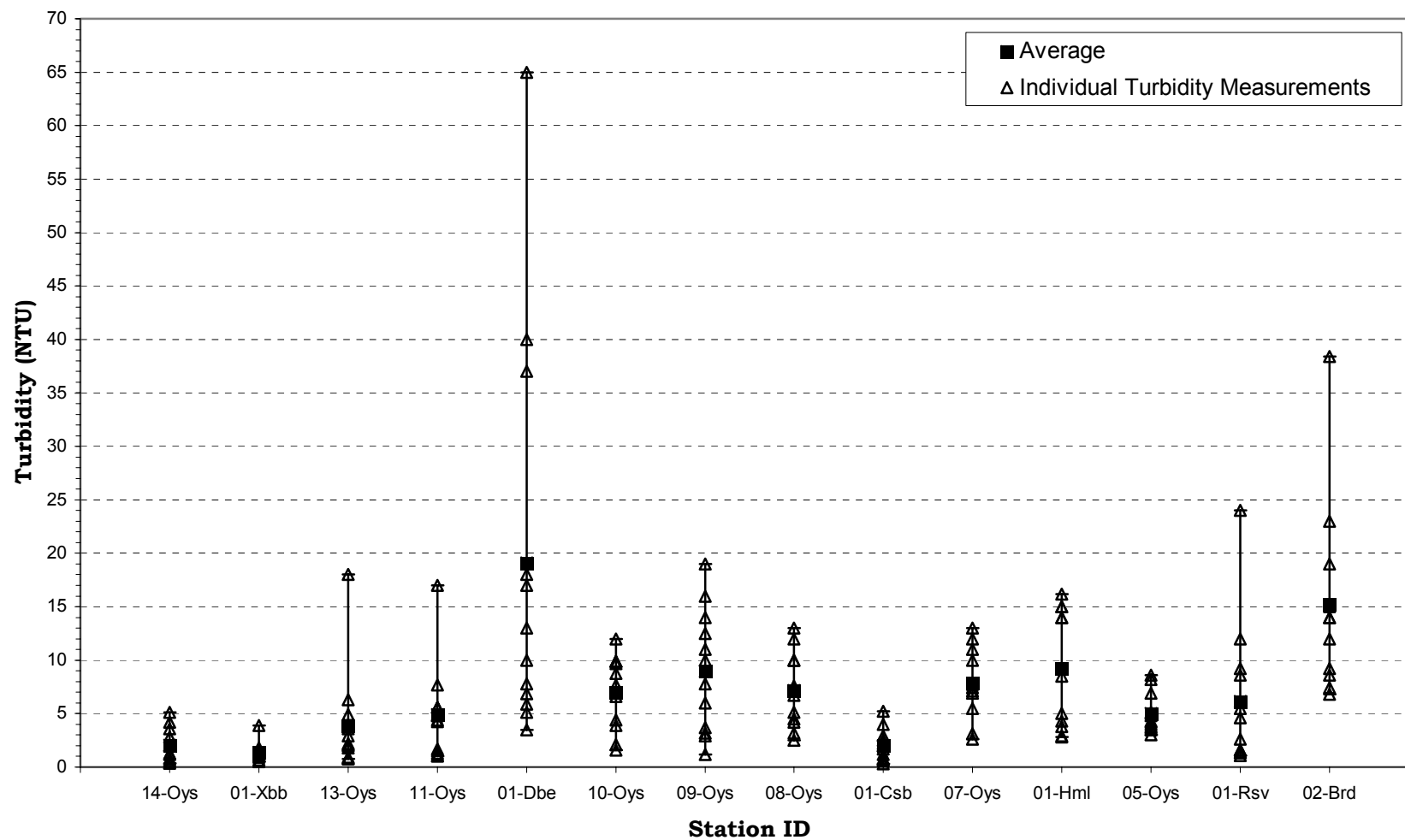
Turbidity levels were highly variable with the average ranging from 1.4 NTU to 19.1 NTU (Figure 5-3). Although clean waters are associated with low turbidity there is a high degree of natural variability involved. Precipitation often contributes to increased

turbidity by flushing sediment, organic matter and other materials from the surrounding landscape into surface waters. However, human activities such as removal of vegetation near surface waters and disruption of nearby soils can lead to dramatic increases in turbidity levels. In general it is typical to see a rise in turbidity in more developed areas due to increased runoff. Turbidity levels during 2002 will be a useful indicator of the typical background conditions of the river.

### **5.3.2. Recommendations**

- Continue sampling at all stations as this will help to build a long-term data set to better understand trends as time goes on.
- If possible sample for turbidity during or just after wet weather; this will help us to understand how the river responds to runoff and sedimentation.
- Take note of any observed activities that could lead to increased turbidity.

**Figure 5-3 Turbidity Statistics for the Oyster River, New Hampshire,  
June 14 - November 25, 2002, NHDES VRAP**



## 5.4. Specific Conductance

### 5.4.1. Results and Discussion

Between eight and twelve measurements were taken in the field for specific conductance at 14 stations from Lee to Durham (Table 5-4). All measurements met QA/QC requirements and are usable for New Hampshire's 2004 surface water quality report to the Environmental Protection Agency. A surface water quality standard does not exist for specific conductance in either Class A or Class B waters.

Table 5-4. Specific conductance data summary for the Oyster River, New Hampshire, June-November, 2002, DES VRAP.

Station ID	Class	Samples Collected	Data Range ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	Acceptable Samples Not Meeting Class A/B Standards	Number of Usable Samples for 2004 NH Surface Water Quality Assessment
14-Oys	A	10	63.5 - 200	Not Applicable	10
01-Xbb	A	8	80.1 - 142.7	NA	8
13-Oys	A	11	94.8 - 628	NA	11
11-Oys	A	11	81.3 - 304.5	NA	11
01-Dbe	A	11	70.4 - 182.1	NA	11
10-Oys	A	10	93.4 - 215.8	NA	10
09-Oys	A	11	99.7 - 228.1	NA	11
08-Oys	A	10	119.5 - 318	NA	10
01-Csb	A	11	152.5 - 228	NA	11
07-Oys	A	10	119.5 - 262.7	NA	10
01-Hml	B	10	178.8 - 454.4	NA	10
05-Oys	B	11	155.1 - 336.1	NA	11
01-Rsv	B	11	276.9 - 1775	NA	11
02-Brd	B	12	174.5 - 459.8	NA	12
Total measurements/samples by Oyster group					147

Specific conductance levels were variable at the stations monitored with the average ranging from  $121\mu\text{S}$  to  $889\mu\text{S}$  (Figure 5-4). The influence of urbanization on specific conductance is apparent by the increased levels in Durham. In general specific conductance levels tend to be higher in more developed areas due to an increase in

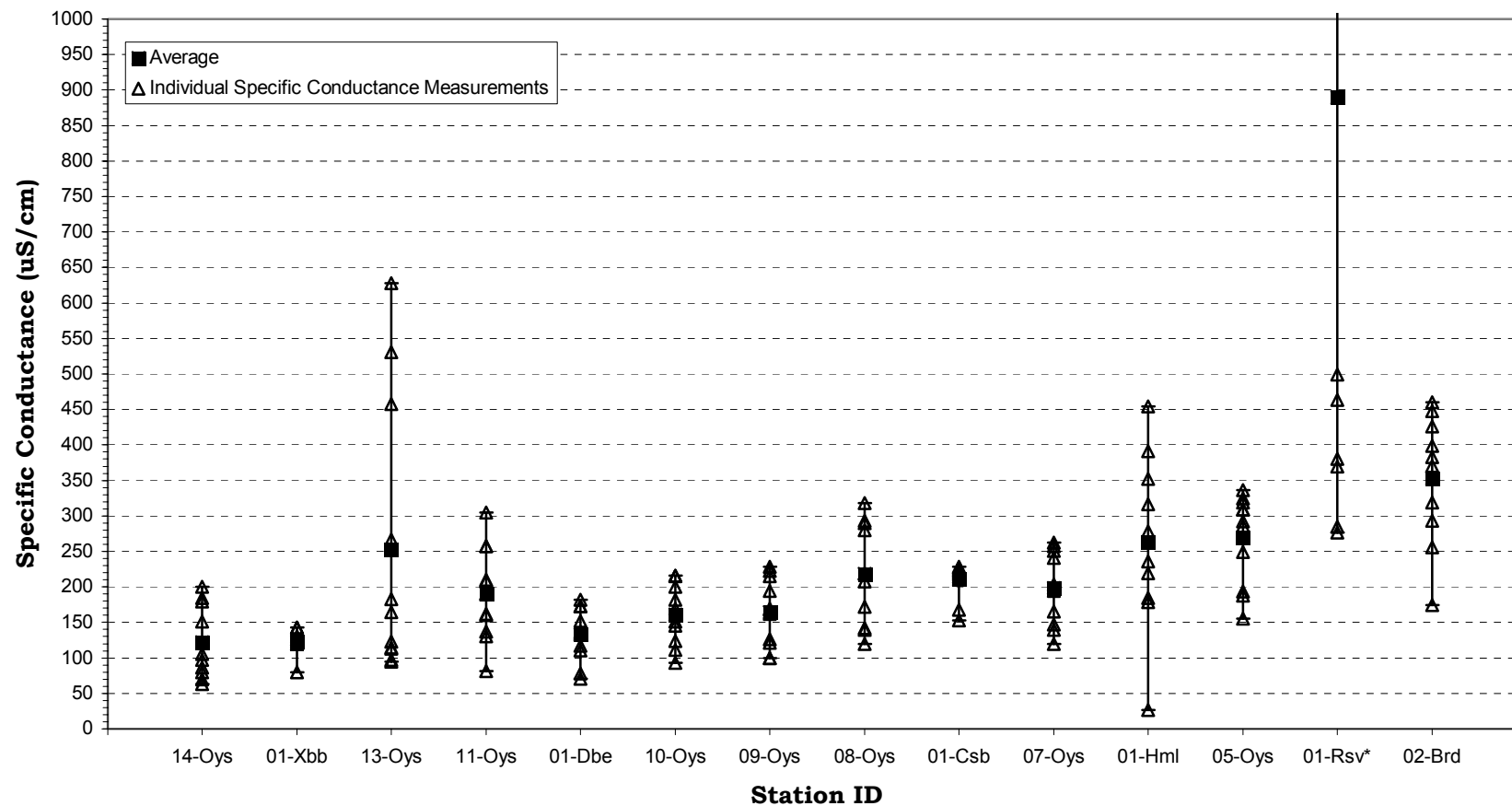
non-porous surfaces and runoff. Anions (negatively charged elements such as chloride) and cations (positively charged elements such as calcium) are typically found in rivers flowing through developed areas. Specific conductance generally increased throughout the summer at all stations, likely because elevated river flows during the spring diluted specific conductance levels.

#### **5.4.2. Recommendations**

- Continue sampling at all stations as this will help to build a long-term data set to better understand trends as time goes on.



**Figure 5-4 Specific Conductance Statistics for the Oyster River, New Hampshire,  
June 14 - November 25, 2002, NHDES VRAP**



\*01-Rsv specific conductance measurements of 1371 $\mu\text{S}$ , 1306 $\mu\text{S}$ , 1480 $\mu\text{S}$ , 1580 $\mu\text{S}$ , 1775 $\mu\text{S}$  were not included in the graph for formatting purpose.

## 5.5. *E. coli*

### 5.5.1. Results and Discussion

Between two and four measurements were taken in the field for *E.coli* at 12 stations from Lee to Durham (Table 5-5). All measurements met QA/QC requirements and are usable for New Hampshire's 2004 surface water quality report to the Environmental Protection Agency. Class A NH surface water quality standards for *E.coli* are as follows:

<153 cts/100 ml, based on any single sample, or  
<47 cts/100 ml, based on a geometric mean calculated from 3 samples collected within a 60-day period.

Class B NH surface water quality standards for *E.coli* are as follows:

<406 cts/100 ml, based on any single sample, or  
<126 cts/100 ml, based on a geometric mean calculated from 3 samples collected within a 60-day period.

Table 5-5. *E. coli* data summary for the Oyster River, New Hampshire, July-October, 2002, DES VRAP.

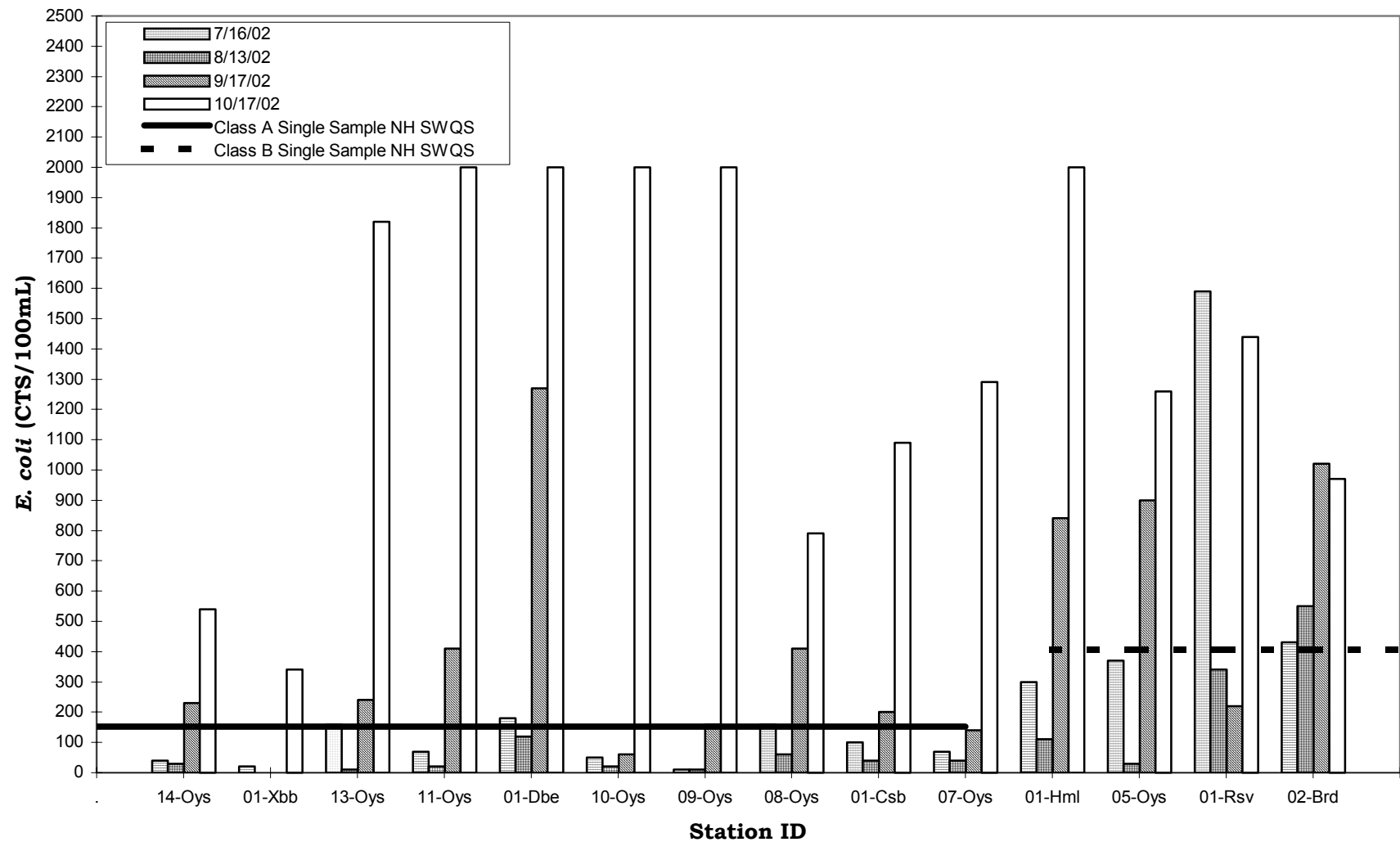
Station ID	Class	Samples Collected	Data Range (cts/100 ml)	Acceptable Samples Not Meeting NH Class A/B Standards	Number of Usable Samples for 2004 NH Surface Water Quality Assessment
14-Oys	A	4	30 - 540	2	4
01-Xbb	A	2	20 - 340	1	2
13-Oys	A	4	10 - 1820	3	4
11-Oys	A	4	20 - >2000	2	4
01-Dbe	A	4	120 - >2000	3	4
10-Oys	A	4	20 - >2000	1	4
09-Oys	A	4	<10 - >2000	1	4
08-Oys	A	4	60 - 790	3	4
01-Csb	A	4	10 - 1090	3	4
07-Oys	A	4	40 - 1290	1	4
01-Hml	B	4	110 - >2000	2	4
05-Oys	B	4	30 - 1260	2	4
01-Rsv	B	4	220 - 1590	2	4
02-Brd	B	4	430 - 1020	4	4
Total measurements/samples by Oyster group					54

All of the stations tested for *E.coli* had levels which exceeded New Hampshire surface water quality standards (Figure 5-5). Geometric means could not be computed because RSA 485 –A:8 (NH Surface Water Quality Standards) requires that for assessment purposes the three samples must be collected within a 60-day period. Several factors can contribute to elevated *E. coli* levels, including, but not limited to rain storms, low river flows, the presence of wildlife (e.g., birds), and the presence of septic systems along the river.

### **5.5.2. Recommendations**

- Collect three samples within any 60-day period during the summer.
- Continue to document river conditions and station characteristics (including the presence of wildlife in the area during sampling).

**Figure 5-5 *E.coli* Statistics for the Oyster River, New Hampshire,  
July 16 - October 17, 2002, NHDES VRAP**



## 5.6. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MtBE)

### 5.6.1. Results and Discussion

One measurement was taken in the field for MtBE at 3 stations from Lee to Durham (Table 5-6). All measurements met QA/QC requirements and are usable for New Hampshire's 2004 surface water quality report to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Risk Assessment (BHRA) has developed a health-based drinking water standard for MtBE of 13 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) for community public water systems. NHDES has adopted that value as a maximum contaminant level (MCL) in New Hampshire's Safe Drinking Water Act Program. In addition, RSA 485:16-a states that any public water system delivering water with greater than 5 parts per billion of MtBE shall notify each customer of the MtBE content.

Table 5-6. MtBE data summary for the Oyster River, New Hampshire, July 27 2002, DES VRAP.

Station ID	Class	Samples Collected	Data Range ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Acceptable Samples Not Meeting NH Class A/B Standards	Number of Usable Samples for 2004 NH Surface Water Quality Assessment
13-Oys	A	1	Undetected	Not Applicable	1
09-Oys	A	1	Undetected	NA	1
07-Oys	A	1	Undetected	NA	1
Total measurements/samples by Oyster group					3

MtBE levels were undetectable at the three stations monitored. MtBE is a fuel additive used to meet federal reformulated gasoline (RFG) requirements and helps make engines burn cleaner thus reducing smog-causing air pollutants. However, MtBE has a high solubility in water and in the event of a spill tends to spread quickly through the ground thus increasing the possibility of contaminating surface waters and drinking water wells.

### 5.6.2. Recommendations

- Continue sampling at stations where MTBE contamination is a risk.

## **APPENDIX WATER QUALITY DATA**